

# Inform Gloucestershire

## GP practice profiles - Cancer

There are 81 GP practices in Gloucestershire.

*Data presented in these profiles is based on GP Practice disease registers (maintained under the Quality and Outcomes Framework). The validity of this data in reflecting true population prevalence depends on individuals being registered with a GP Practice, presenting symptoms, receiving an accurate diagnosis and the GP adding the patient to the disease register. In addition it is not possible to adjust data from published disease registers for differences in the age profile of registered patients. Risk of many diseases increases with age, therefore higher prevalence rates may reflect an older registered population of a GP Practice and/or differences in other risk factors in the underlying population. Data is presented by GP cluster, locality and taxonomy group – see appendix 1.*

Cancer is a condition where cells in a specific part of the body grow and reproduce uncontrollably. The cancerous cells can invade and destroy surrounding healthy tissue, including organs. More than one in three people will develop some form of cancer during their lifetime. In the UK, the four most common types of cancer are; breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer and bowel cancer.

The charts below present the number and percentage of people with a cancer diagnosis recorded on GP registers.

It should be noted that this data has not been adjusted for the age profile of patients registered at each practice. The risk of most cancers increases with age, therefore higher crude recorded prevalence reflect an older registered population.

Table 1 shows the crude<sup>1</sup> recorded prevalence of all cancers by GP cluster<sup>2</sup>.

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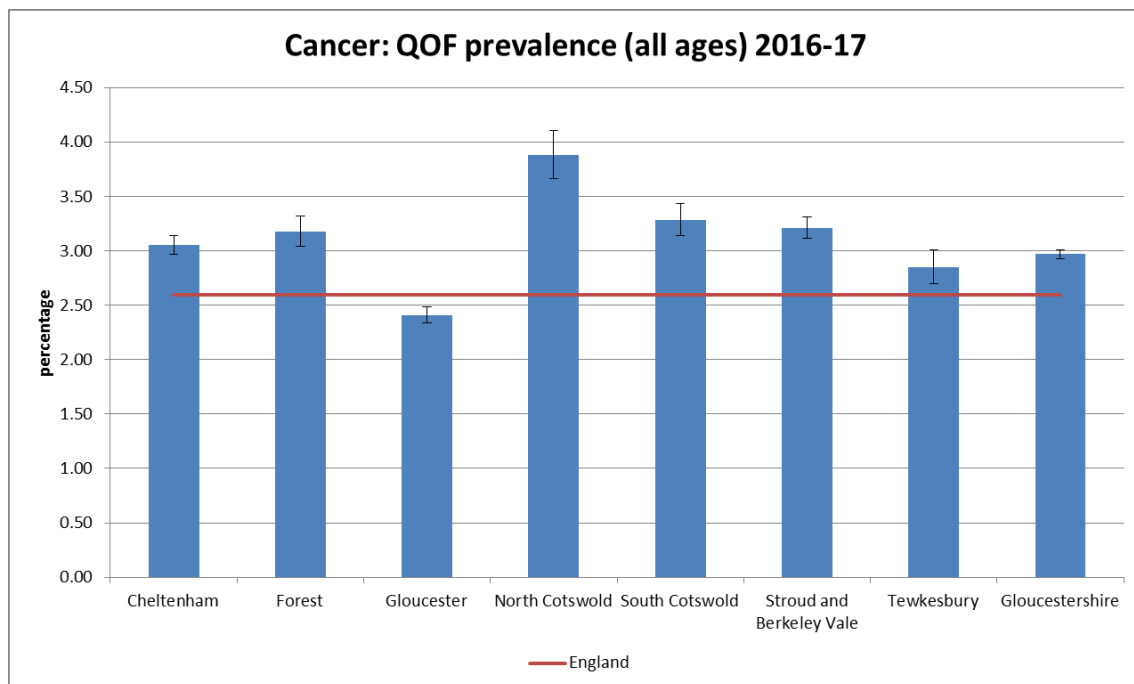
<sup>1</sup> Crude rate/proportion/prevalence where the numerator is the number of new cases during the specified time period and the denominator is the population at risk during the period. This does not allow for variations in age profiles between different populations.

<sup>2</sup> GP clusters are made up of 3-11 practices of similar demographics and geographies. Individual practice level data is available at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/> See appendix 1 for reference table

**Table 1: Percentage of patients on cancer register**

GP Cluster	Cancer register	Combined practice list size	% prevalence
Aspen and Saintbridge	859	29,891	2.87
Berkeley Vale	1,216	39,092	3.11
Cheltenham Central	1,306	54,478	2.40
Cheltenham Peripheral	2,023	51,301	3.94
Forest of Dean	2,006	63,054	3.18
Gloucester Inner City	675	35,087	1.92
Hadwen Quedgeley and Rosebank (HQR)	855	47,314	1.81
North Cotswolds	1,140	29,366	3.88
North East Gloucester (NEG)	1,011	33,925	2.98
South Cotswolds	1,913	58,228	3.29
South East Gloucester and GHAC (SEGG)	717	24,475	2.93
St. Paul's	1,378	48,232	2.86
Stonehouse and Frampton	529	17,801	2.97
Stroud Central	1,089	34,897	3.12
Stroud Rural	1,015	27,950	3.63
Tewkesbury Newent and Staunton	1,210	42,464	2.85
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>18,942</b>	<b>637,555</b>	<b>2.97</b>

Figure 1 shows the crude prevalence of cancer by GP locality<sup>3</sup>. North Cotswold has the highest overall percentage of patients with a cancer diagnosis (3.9%). All of the GP localities, except Gloucester, have a crude prevalence of cancer above the England average (2.6%), this might be a reflection of the age of the populations in each area as cancer often develops later in life.



**Figure 1: Percentage of patients with cancer (GP locality)**

<sup>3</sup> All 81 GP practices are aggregated into 7 locality areas. Each locality has a GP liaison lead sitting on the CCG Governing Body and a Locality Executive Group where 'local' decisions can be made.

Figure 2 shows the crude prevalence of cancer by Taxonomy group<sup>4</sup>. Taxonomy group 3, least deprived older population with a moderate to low prevalence of disease has the highest prevalence of cancer.

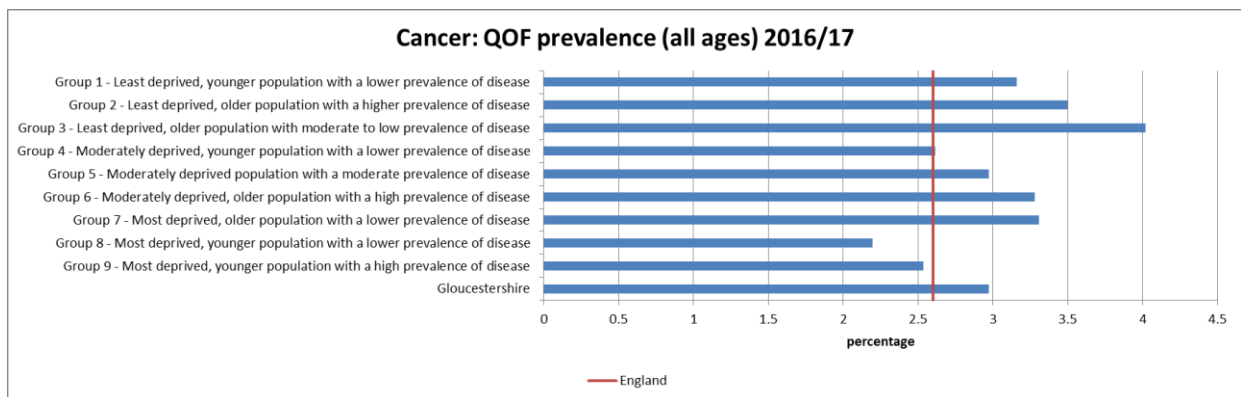


Figure 2: Percentage of patients with cancer (taxonomy group)

Figure 3 shows the crude cancer prevalence by GP practice. 14 practices have a significantly higher rate than the Gloucestershire average and 12 practices have a significantly lower rate.

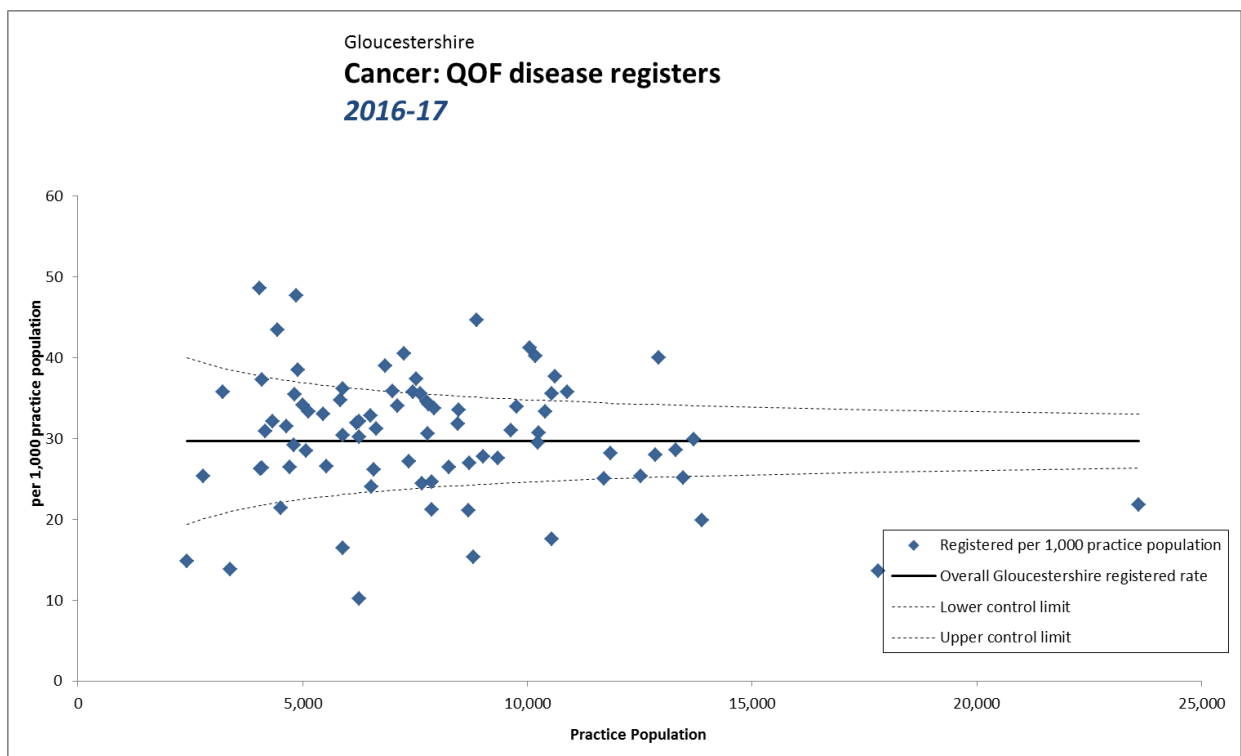


Figure 3: Cancer crude prevalence (GP practice)

### Cervical screening

The aim of the NHS Cervical Screening Programme is to reduce the number of women who develop cervical cancer and the number of women who die from the condition. Since the screening

<sup>4</sup> All 81 practices have been aggregated into 9 groups using the most common age group, deprivation level and prevalence of disease of their patients.

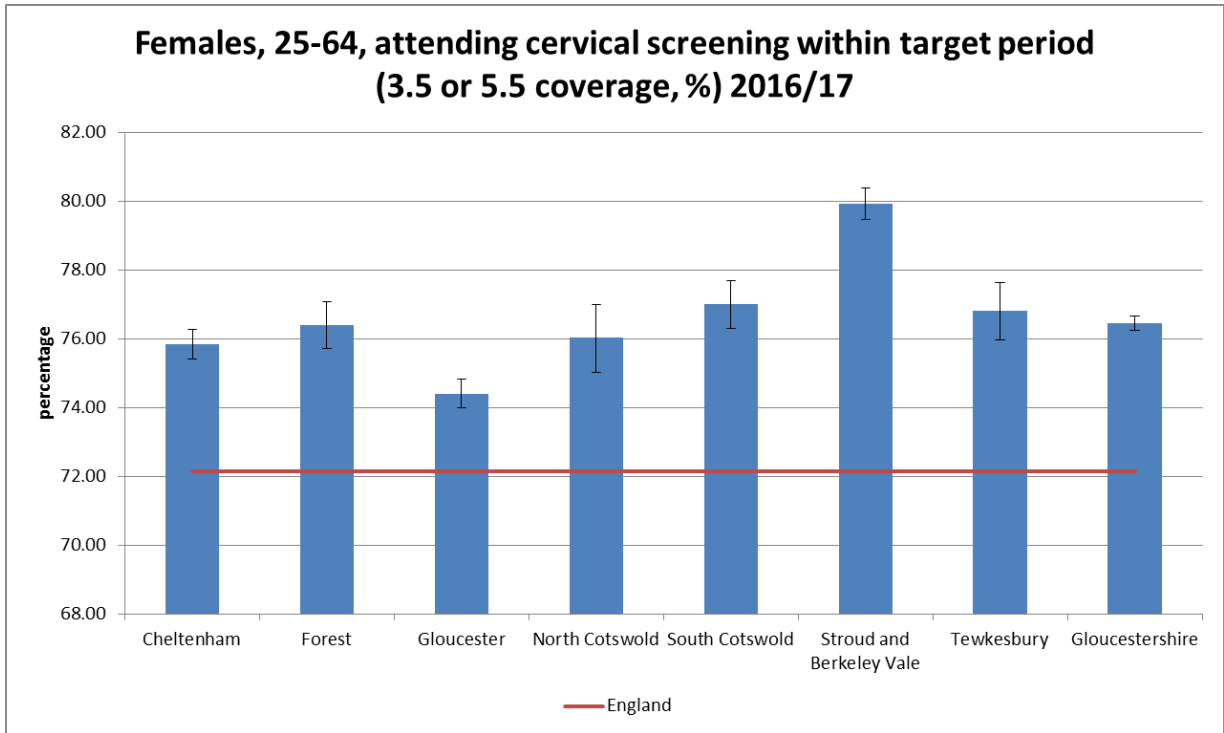
programme was introduced in the 1980s, the number of cervical cancer cases has decreased by about 7% each year. All women who are registered with a GP are invited for cervical screening; aged 25 to 49 – every three years; aged 50 to 64 – every five years.

Table 2 shows the crude attendance rate of cervical cancer screening within target period by GP cluster. The screening coverage target is set at 80%.

GP Cluster	Patients attending cervical screening	Combined eligible patients (Females, 25-64)	% Coverage (3.5 or 5.5 year, %)
Aspen and Saintbridge	5,378	7,188	74.82
Berkeley Vale	7,606	9,389	81.01
Cheltenham Central	10,149	13,632	74.45
Cheltenham Peripheral	9,828	12,372	79.44
Forest of Dean	11,319	14,814	76.41
Gloucester Inner City	6,045	8,755	69.05
Hadwen Quedgeley and Rosebank (HQR)	9,461	12,437	76.07
North Cotswolds	5,450	7,168	76.03
North East Gloucester (NEG)	6,650	8,243	80.67
South Cotswolds	10,883	14,133	77.00
South East Gloucester and GHAC (SEGG)	4,272	6,123	69.77
St. Paul's	9,011	12,220	73.74
Stonehouse and Frampton	3,534	4,314	81.92
Stroud Central	6,948	8,858	78.44
Stroud Rural	5,259	6,647	79.12
Tewkesbury Newent and Staunton	7,670	9,986	76.81
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>119,463</b>	<b>156,279</b>	<b>76.44</b>

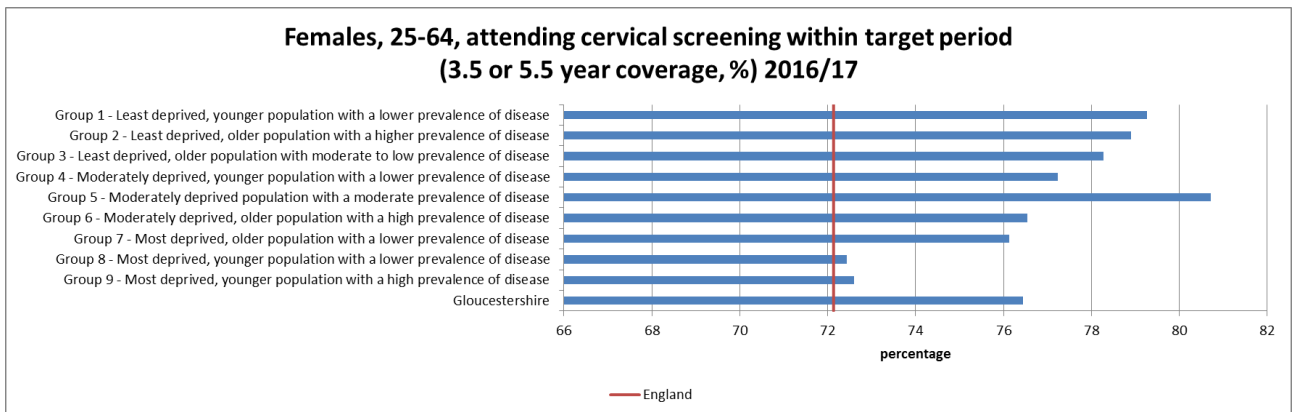
**Table 2: Attendance rate of cervical screening programme within target period**

Figure 4 shows the crude attendance rate for cervical cancer screening by GP locality. The attendance rate was above the England rate (72.1%) for all localities and highest in Stroud and Berkeley Vale (79.9%), Gloucester had the lowest attendance rate (74.4%).



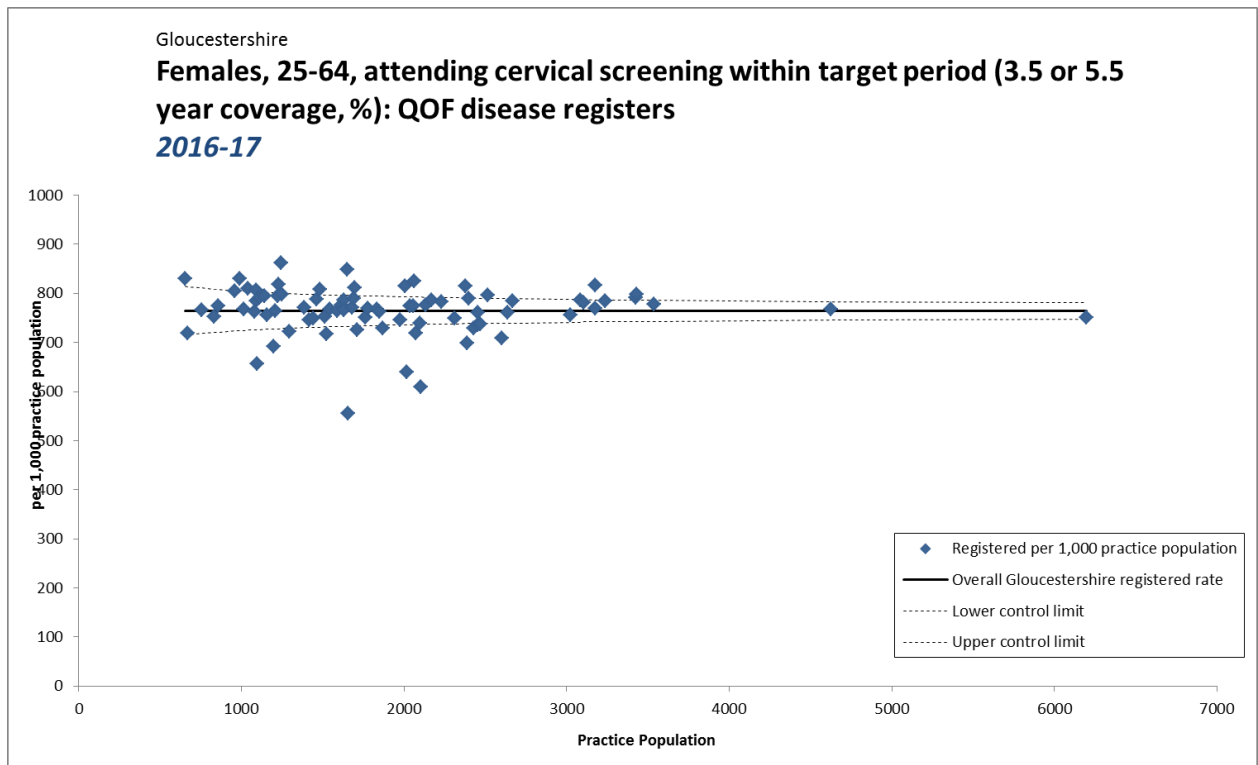
**Figure 4: Attendance rate of cervical cancer screening programme within target period (GP locality)**

Figure 5 shows the crude attendance rate for cervical cancer screening by Taxonomy group. Taxonomy group 8, most deprived younger population with a lower prevalence of disease has the lowest attendance rate for cervical cancer screening. This could lead to cancers not being detected early and this group having a higher incidence of cervical cancer.



**Figure 5: Attendance rate of cervical cancer screening programme within target period (taxonomy group)**

Figure 6 shows the crude attendance rate for cervical cancer screening by GP practice. 14 practices have a significantly higher rate than the Gloucestershire average and 13 practices have a significantly lower rate.



**Figure 6: Attendance rate of cervical cancer screening programme within target period (GP practice)**

### Breast cancer screening

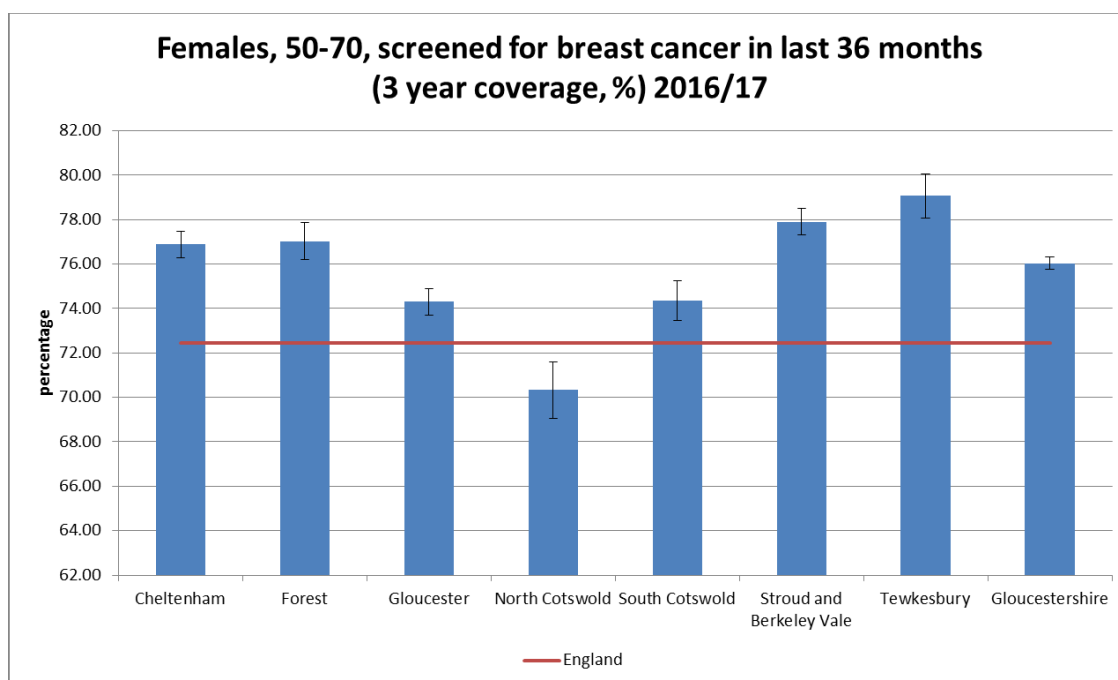
Breast screening aims to find breast cancers early. It uses an X-ray test called a mammogram that can spot cancers when they are too small to see or feel. As the likelihood of getting breast cancer increases with age, all women who are aged 50-70 and registered with a GP are automatically invited for breast cancer screening every three years.

Table 3 shows the crude rate of breast cancer screening within target period by GP cluster. The NHS target uptake rate is 80% and a minimum uptake is set at 70%.

GP Cluster	Patients screened for breast cancer in last 36 months	Combined eligible patients (Females, 50-70)	% Coverage (3 year, %)
Aspen and Saintbridge	3,009	4,008	75.07
Berkeley Vale	4,741	5,882	80.60
Cheltenham Central	4,435	6,006	73.84
Cheltenham Peripheral	6,207	7,769	79.89
Forest of Dean	7,630	9,905	77.03
Gloucester Inner City	2,488	3,740	66.52
Hadwen Quedgeley and Rosebank (HQR)	4,369	5,741	76.10
North Cotswolds	3,467	4,930	70.32
North East Gloucester (NEG)	3,799	4,855	78.25
South Cotswolds	6,642	8,931	74.37
South East Gloucester and GHAC (SEGG)	2,159	2,955	73.06
St. Paul's	4,431	5,830	76.00
Stonehouse and Frampton	2,052	2,646	77.55
Stroud Central	3,943	5,153	76.52
Stroud Rural	3,561	4,672	76.22
Tewkesbury Newent and Staunton	5,006	6,331	79.07
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>67,939</b>	<b>89,354</b>	<b>76.03</b>

**Table 3: Rate of breast cancer screening within target period**

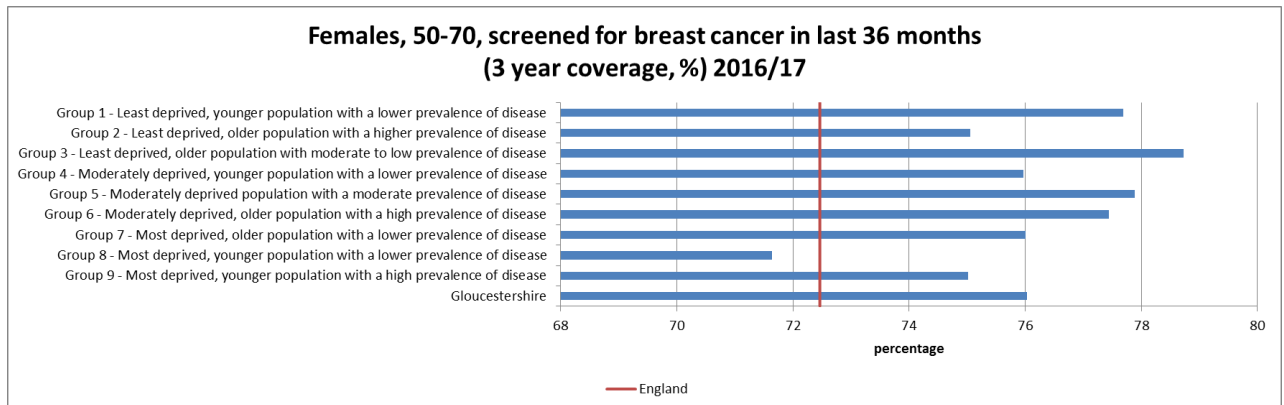
Figure 7 shows the crude rate of breast cancer screening within the target period by GP locality. The attendance rate was above the England rate (72.5%) for all localities except North Cotswold (70.3%) and highest in Tewkesbury (79.0%).



**Figure 7: Rate of breast cancer screening within target period (GP locality)**

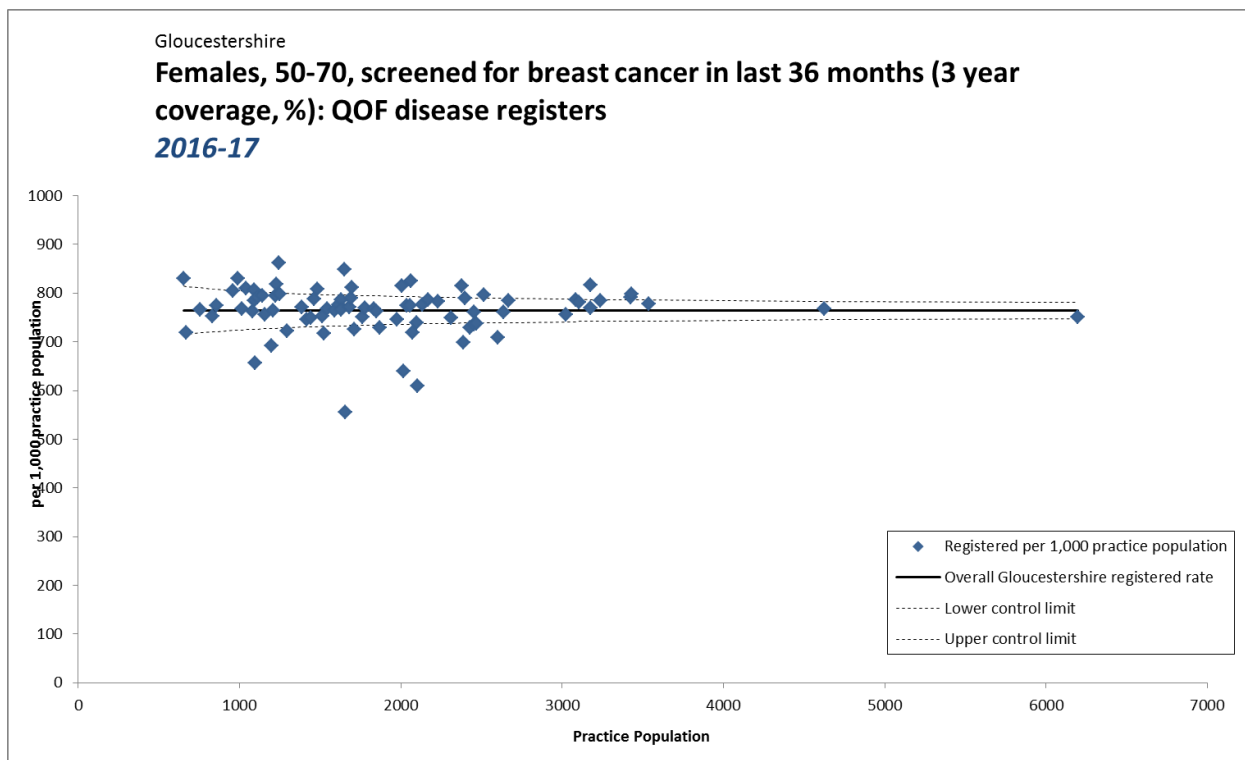
Figure 8 shows the crude attendance rate of breast cancer screening within the target period by Taxonomy group. Taxonomy group 8, most deprived younger population with a lower prevalence of disease has the lowest attendance rate of breast cancer screening. Again this could lead to cancers

not being detected early and this group having a higher incidence of breast cancer in the future. Taxonomy group 8 has a breast cancer screening rate below the England average.



**Figure 8: Rate of breast cancer screening within target period (taxonomy group)**

Figure 9 shows the crude attendance rate of breast cancer screening by GP practice. 12 practices have a significantly higher rate than the Gloucestershire average and 13 practices have a significantly lower rate.



**Figure 9: Rate of breast cancer screening within target period (GP practice)**

### Bowel cancer screening

To detect cases of bowel cancer sooner, the NHS offers two types of bowel cancer screening to adults registered with a GP in England; all men and women aged 60-74 are invited to carry out a faecal occult blood (FOB) test every two years. An additional one-off test called bowel scope



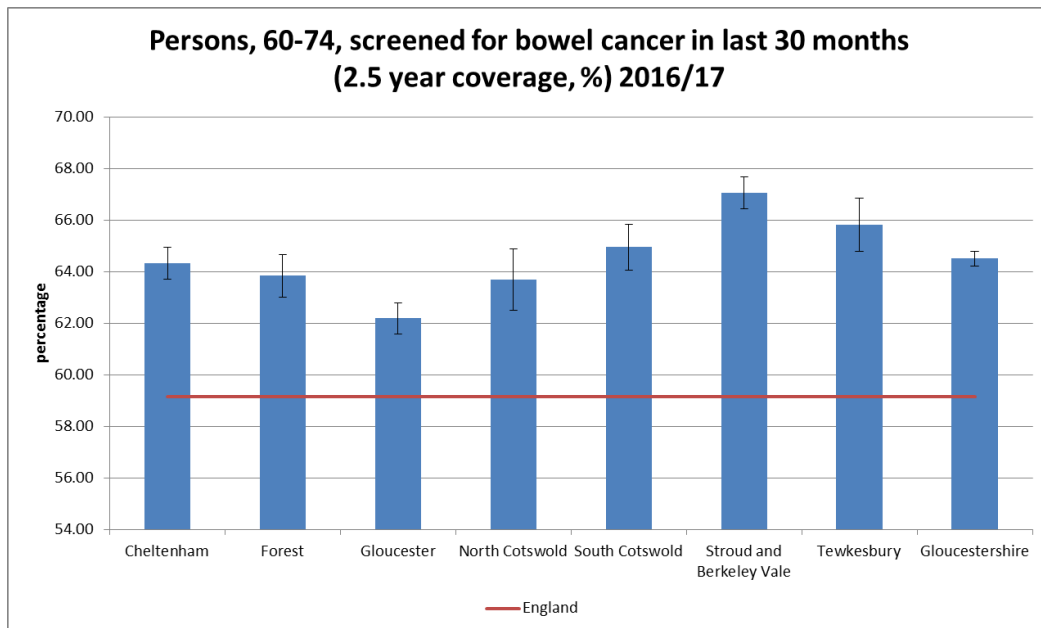
screening is gradually being introduced in England. This is offered to men and women at the age of 55. The NHS target uptake rate is 75%.

Table 4 shows the crude proportion of bowel cancer screening of persons 60-74 in the last 30 months by GP cluster.

GP Cluster	Patients screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months	Combined eligible patients (Persons, 60-74)	% Coverage (2.5 year, %)
Aspen and Saintbridge	3,013	4,888	61.64
Berkeley Vale	5,010	7,463	67.13
Cheltenham Central	4,076	6,757	60.32
Cheltenham Peripheral	6,861	9,792	70.07
Forest of Dean	8,298	12,997	63.85
Gloucester Inner City	2,222	4,137	53.71
Hadwen Quedgeley and Rosebank (HQR)	3,647	5,920	61.60
North Cotswolds	4,023	6,315	63.71
North East Gloucester (NEG)	4,007	5,941	67.45
South Cotswolds	7,212	11,104	64.95
South East Gloucester and GHAC (SEGG)	2,312	3,559	64.96
St. Paul's	4,254	7,064	60.22
Stonehouse and Frampton	2,161	3,286	65.76
Stroud Central	3,901	6,053	64.45
Stroud Rural	4,209	5,984	70.34
Tewkesbury Newent and Staunton	5,385	8,180	65.83
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>70,591</b>	<b>109,440</b>	<b>64.50</b>

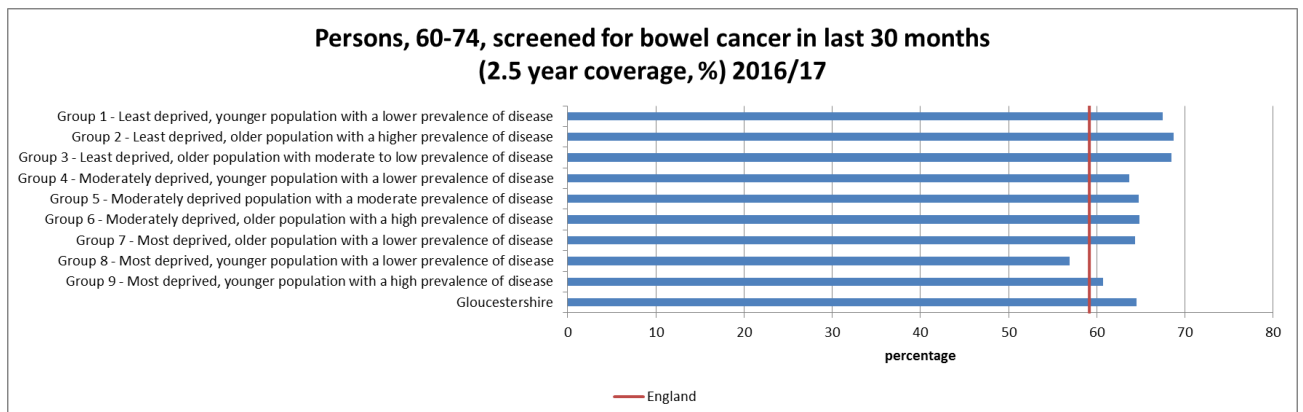
*Table 4: Proportion screened for bowel cancer in target period*

Figure 10 shows the crude proportion of bowel cancer screening of persons 60-74 within the target period by GP locality. The proportion screened was above the England rate (59.1%) for all localities and was highest in Stroud and Berkeley Vale (67.1%).



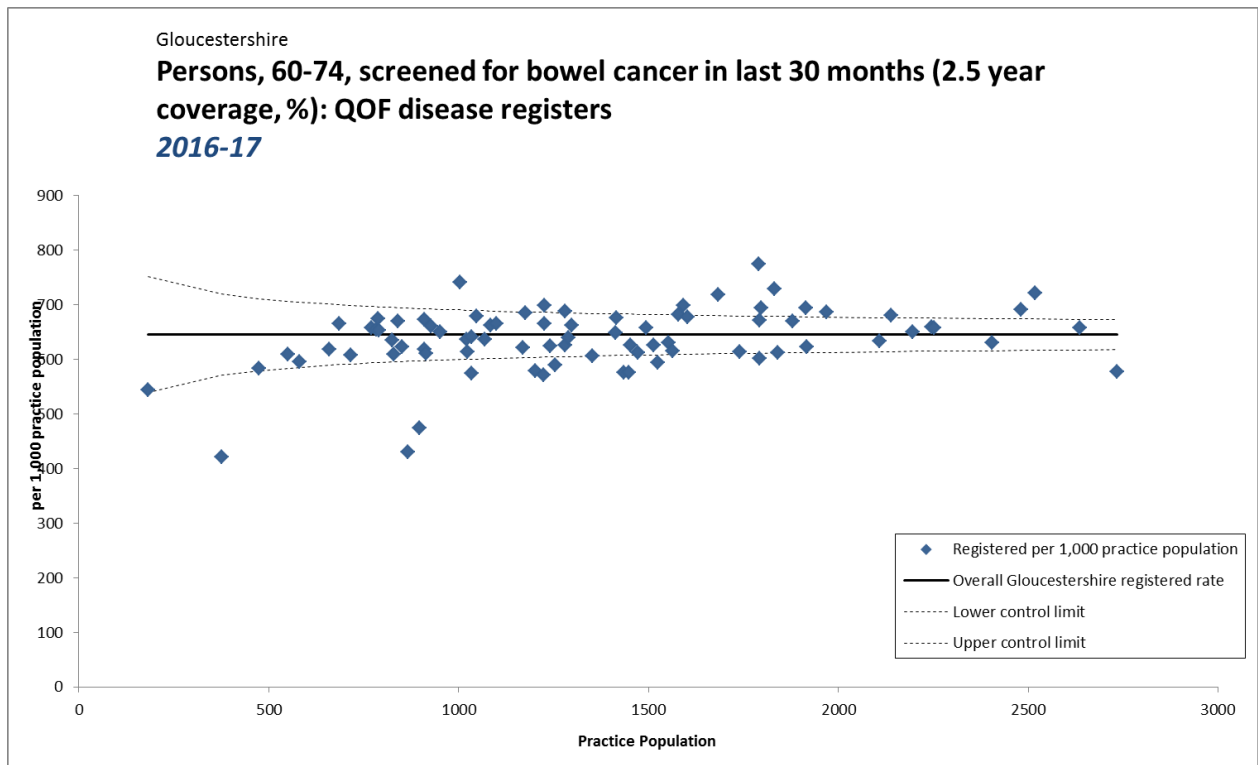
**Figure 10: Proportion screened for bowel cancer in target period (GP locality)**

Figure 11 shows the crude proportion of bowel cancer screening of persons 60-74 within target period by Taxonomy group. Taxonomy group 8, most deprived younger population with a lower prevalence of disease has the lowest proportion of bowel cancer screening.



**Figure 11: Proportion screened for bowel cancer in target period (taxonomy group)**

Figure 12 shows the proportion of bowel cancer screening of persons 60-74 within target period by GP practice. 11 practices have a significantly higher rate than the Gloucestershire average and 13 practices have a significantly lower rate.



**Figure 12: Proportion screened for bowel cancer in target period (GP practice)**

#### Key points and interpretation

Differences in crude recorded cancer prevalence are likely to be influenced by the age of the registered population. This may account for some of the difference between the North Cotswolds locality average (with high recorded prevalence) and Gloucester City (with low recorded prevalence), however higher age-adjusted rates would be expected in more deprived areas such as Gloucester, given the higher prevalence of risk factors such as smoking, obesity and excess alcohol consumption (see lifestyle and deprivation profile).

Analysis of crude recorded cancer prevalence by GP Taxonomy suggests there may be unmet need in Groups 8 and 9 (higher deprivation and younger populations) as these groups may be expected to have similar to or higher prevalence than Groups 1 and 4 (lower deprivation and young populations) due to the higher prevalence of risk factors in more deprived groups.

Recorded prevalence will also be influenced by screening uptake and early identification of cancers in the population. Analysis by locality and taxonomy highlights that screening uptake (among eligible age-groups) is lower in Gloucester City and in younger, more deprived practice population than the County average. Increasing screening uptake in these groups is likely to improve early detection of cancers and hence improve outcomes.

## References

All data relating to GP practices sourced from PHE fingertips; <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

All information relating to medical conditions sourced from NHS choices;  
<http://www.nhs.uk/pages/home.aspx>

Appendix 1: *GP Locality, Cluster, Practice table*

GP Locality	GP Cluster	Practice name
Cheltenham	Cheltenham Central	BERKELEY PLACE SURGERY
		CRESCENT BAKERY
		OVERTON PARK SURGERY
		ROYAL CRESCENT
		SPRINGBANK SURGERY
		UNDERWOOD SURGERY
	YORKLEIGH SURGERY(CT)	
	Cheltenham Peripheral	SEVEN POSTS SURGERY
		SIXWAYS CLINIC
		THE LECKHAMPTON SURGERY
		THE STOKE ROAD SURGERY, WINCHCOMBE MEDICAL CENTRE
	St. Paul's	ST.GEORGE'S SURGERY
		ST.CATHERINE'S SURGERY
		THE CORINTHIAN SURGERY
		THE PORTLAND PRACTICE
THE ROYAL WELL SURGERY		
Forest	Forest of Dean	BLAKENEY SURGERY
		BRUNSTON PRACTICE
		COLEFORD FAMILY DOCTORS
		DOCKHAM ROAD SURGERY
		DRYBROOK SURGERY
		FOREST HEALTH CARE
		LYDNEY PRACTICE
		MITCHELDEAN SURGERY
		NEWNHAM SURGERY
		SEVERN BANK SURGERY
		YORKLEY HEALTH CENTRE(WG)
		Gloucester
HEATHVILLE MEDICAL PRACTICE		
LONDON MEDICAL PRACTICE		
SAINTBRIDGE SURGERY		
Gloucester Inner City	BARTONGATE SURGERY	
	GLOUCESTER CITY HEALTH CENTRE	
	KINGSHOLM SURGERY	
Hadwen Quedgeley and Rosebank (HQR)	PARTNERS IN HEALTH, PAVILION FAMILY DRG	
	HADWEN MEDICAL PRACT.	
	QUEDGELEY MEDICAL CENTRE	
	ROSEBANK HEALTH	
North East Gloucester (NEG)	CHELTENHAM ROAD SURGERY	
	CHURCHDOWN SURGERY	
	COLLEGE YARD & HIGHNAM	
	LONGLEVENS SURGERY	
	BROCKWORTH SURGERY	
South East Gloucester and GHAC (SEGG)	GLOUCESTER HEALTH ACCESS CENTRE	
	HUCCLECOTE SURGERY	
North Cotswold	North Cotswolds	CHIPPING CAMPDEN SURGERY
		COTSWOLD MEDICAL PRACTICE
		MANN COTTAGE SURGERY
		STOW SURGERY
		WHITE HOUSE SURGERY
South Cotswold	South Cotswolds	AVENUE SURGERY
		HILARY COTTAGE SURGERY
		LECHLADE MEDICAL CENTRE
		PARK SURGERY(CV)
		PHOENIX SURGERY
		RENDCOMB SURGERY
		ROMNEY HOUSE SURGERY
ST.PETER'S ROAD SURGERY		
Stroud and Berkeley Vale	Berkeley Vale	ACORN PRACTICE
		CAM & ULEY FAMILY PRACTICE
		CHIPPING SURGERY
		CULVERHAY SURGERY
		MARYBROOK MEDICAL CENTRE
		WALNUT TREE PRACTICE
	Stonehouse and Frampton	FRAMPTON SURGERY
		HIGH STREET MEDICAL CENTRE
		REGENT STREET SURGERY
		STONEHOUSE HEALTH CLINIC
	Stroud Central	LOCKING HILL SURGERY
		ROWCROFT MEDICAL CENTRE
		STROUD HC
		STROUD VALLEYS FAMILY PRACTICE
	Stroud Rural	FRITHWOOD SURGERY
		HOYLAND HOUSE
MINCHINHAMPTON SURGERY		
PRICES MILL SURGERY		
Tewkesbury	Tewkesbury Newent and Staunton	CHURCH STREET PRACTICE
		HOLTS HEALTH CENTRE
		MYTHE MEDICAL PRACTICE
		STAUNTON & CORSE SURGERY